

grace. This over, the performers made their way into M. Dulac's splendid parlor, where they made free with his best wines, spoiled his costly sofas and carpets, dressed themselves in his finest clothes, and subjected him to a thousand other indignities. As a suitable finale, they tossed the old man in a blanket, and each one exacted a parting kiss from his young wife.—Thus it fared with M. Dulac. He had been in fine spirits the first night of his wedding, but it was far from being so the second. He became bruted and abusive; he inveighed with fury against the whole world, his slaves his wife, and especially against the charivari; he even went so far as to express his regret that he had not married Madame Labedoyere.—From that night M. Dulac was the M. Dulac of former times—as peevish, morose, slovenly and selfish as ever. For three years these discharged towards him the duties of a sick nurse, and had but little time to think of or to regret Richard. At length the old man died, leaving his wife the moiety of his fortune that he could not take from her, and devising the other half to one of his negroes.

On her side, Madame Richard tried in vain to subject her young husband to the despotism to which M. Labedoyere had so quietly submitted. Richard was cold, reserved, and headstrong; he regarded the house as his own, having paid for it so dearly; he desired to be master, and he was master, to the sore grief of his wife. He was a good son and a good brother, and he established his father at his own house, dressed his sister in the same style with his wife, invited them to the same table, and had them served by the same slaves; and when they married, he made them large advances from his matrimonial goods. All this was too much for her to bear. For a long time she fretted under the curb; but at last went to Heaven, or to that other place, to be the torment of M. Labedoyere.

Richard and Therese, once more free, both rich, both young, both vigorous, handsome and loving, prepared now to marry without any mistake. Therese threw aside the diamonds of M. Dulac, and received from Richard the finger ring which accident had placed on the finger of the widow. This time they resolved to marry, not in the morning twilight, but at the hour of mid-day. The happy ceremony was performed in the church of Adayes. Never had the holy offices been so beautifully fitted up; never had the cracked bells pealed so loudly. Even the Virgin *De las Dolores* seemed for a moment to forget her sorrows, and to smile benignantly upon the nuptial rites. Balthazar Polo was again the priest of Hyacin. In blessing the happy couple anew, he trembled in every limb, lest he should commit some blunder as before. But this time he had taken every precaution. To aid his eyesight, he had astride of his nose a huge pair of spectacles, which he had ordered from New Orleans expressly for this occasion.

The worthy pair, happy and tranquil, grew old in the midst of abundance and a numerous posterity. To this day, they are referred to in the parish of Avoyelles as models of industry, constancy and charity—three great virtues of a household. They loved each other so much that they never spoke of the fatal mistake which came so near rendering them forever miserable. On one occasion, after many years had passed away, a worthy French botanist who was traveling in that country, came to ask an evening's hospitality. This traveler, among other strange things he had to tell them of his science, showed the old couple how the leaf of the sycamore contained the germ of the leaf which would develop itself the following year. Richard, with tears in his eyes, turned to his aged companion, and said to her, "Thus, too, it was that our first marriage contained the germs of happiness we now enjoy." The next day they planted before their door two sycamores of equal size and equal age, under whose shade they continued to love each other, and beneath whose branches they were finally buried, the Philomen and Baucis of the village of Adayes. To their latest hour they venerated and adored the name of Balthazar Polo.

INTERESTING FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—Intelligence from Salt Lake city represents that Col. Steptoe declined the nomination of Governor of Utah, and that Judge Kinney, Chief Justice, has been offered the appointment. He has stated that he will accept.—Col. Steptoe's command was to leave Salt Lake city, on the 5th of April, for Rush Valley, from which camping place they start for California in the beginning of May. The object of his expedition was to secure the murderers of Capt. Gunnison, Mr. Kern of Philadelphia, and others massacred by the Indians in October, 1853. The Chiefs agreed to give up seven Indians. Can-Osh then turned over to Major Reynolds four men, a squaw who had helped to strip the dead, and a child about three old. Major Reynolds refused to receive the child, but took charge of the man and the squaw, stating to Can-Osh through the interpreter, Mr. Bean, that he still held him responsible for the delivery in Salt Lake city of the remainder. Some of the Indians were very much dissatisfied with the proceeding, and one chief pointed his rifle at the officers, but the troops soon brought their rifles to bring him down, when he desisted. The Indian murderers were tried at Nephi, by a Mormon jury, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to three year's imprisonment. On their way to jail they were permitted to escape.—The account says:

"Several members of the Mormon jury acknowledged that they had received instructions from Brigham Young what verdict to give. It is well known that the oath of a Mormon in the church is paramount to all other obligations. The Hon. Judge Kinney, after the verdict, declared that it was in direct violation of the evidence adduced. The principal object of Col. Steptoe's expedition was to obtain satisfaction for the murder of Gunnison's party; but the Mormons in order to defeat this purpose, have acted in a manner that can be only accounted for by their intense hatred towards the general government. The above information comes direct from an officer who was present at the time. The writer speaks strongly of the scheming and duplicity of the Mormons, which, he says, strongly indicates that they anticipate making use of the Indians at some future day, should there be a rupture between the two nations of the 'Mormons' and 'Americans.'"

A BURGLAR SHOT.—On the night of the 7th instant, the house of H. Smith, postmaster at the Ten Mile house, Ozaukee, Wisconsin, was entered by several ruffians disguised as negroes, who beat Mr. and Mrs. Smith severely, and stole \$670 in specie from a desk. Mrs. Smith secured a pistol and handed it to her husband, who fired at one of the ruffians, bringing him to the ground, but his companions picked up the wounded man and decamped.

SCIENCE IN THE CARS.—On the 7th inst., the cars of the Michigan Southern Road had just stopped at the depot in Toledo, Ohio, when a German, name unknown, a passenger, fired a pistol through his head blowing it to atoms.—He was lately from California, of very respectable appearance, and had eight hundred dollars and two gold watches on his person.

The New Liquor Law.

The following is published in the papers of the interior, as the opinion of Attorney General FRANKLIN, in reference to the operation of the recently enacted liquor law. It conflicts with the interpretation of the law by many of the Courts, but is nevertheless worthy of attention as coming from the legal adviser of the Executive:—

"Although the 14th Section of the act of April 13th, 1855, entitled 'An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors,' declares that no license granted between the date of the act and the first of July next, shall authorize the retailing of liquors by innkeepers after the first day of October next, yet the act does not provide for any apportionment of the price of license for a less period than one year; and innkeepers whose license have been granted since the date of the act, must therefore pay the price of a whole year's license, to enable them to continue their business until the first day of October next, at which time all such license will expire by the express terms of the law.

"After the first day of July next, no licenses for the sale of liquors can be granted or issued in any other manner than that provided by the act. Until the first of July next, I am of opinion that the County Treasurer may issue licenses as heretofore. The applicants in such cases must pay the prices now fixed by law for the whole year; and the mercantile appraisers must make their returns for the present year as usual; there being no change made in their duties by the act, nor any provision for an appointment by them.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN,
May 4, 1855. Attorney General.

Decision by the State Superintendent.

We are obliged to Mr. HICKOK for his kindness in forwarding to us a copy of the School Journal, containing the following recent decisions from the State Superintendent:—

NON-RESIDENTS NOT TO BE DIRECTORS.—No person can serve as Director, who does not reside in the District for which he is elected.

VACANCIES BY REMOVAL FROM THE DISTRICT TO BE FILLED BY APPOINTMENT.—When a Director has been removed from the District, it is the duty of the Board to fill the vacancy by appointment, until the next regular election.

LAST ADJUSTED VALUATION NOT TO BE MODIFIED OR ENLARGED.—In levying school tax, Directors are limited, in their assessment under the twenty-ninth section of the school law to the "last adjusted valuation," furnished by the County Commissioners, and cannot modify it, to make up for either real or supposed omission and mistakes on the part of assessors.

ORDINARY SCHOOL TAX NOT TO BE APPLIED TO BUILDING.—The tax levied under the thirtieth section of the school law should be appropriated solely to the support and maintenance of the schools, and to defray their ordinary expenses, including repairs, and Directors cannot legally use any proportion of it as a building fund.

BUILDING TAX LIMITED AND TO BE KEPT SEPARATE.—The special tax for building purposes, under the thirty-third section of the law, cannot exceed the "amount of the regular annual tax" for the current school year, levied under the 30th section. A careful account should be kept of each fund separately.

TREASURER NOT TO GET ANY PER CENTAGE ON BALANCE.—An out-going School Treasurer, is not entitled to per centage on the unexpended balance in the District Treasury, handed over to his successor in office.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN A TEACHER'S MONTH.—To ascertain the exact number of days in a teacher's month, first deduct all the Sabbaths from each calendar month taught, then deduct every alternate Saturday, or the latter half of every Saturday, and the remaining time, but no more should be exacted of the teacher.—The better policy would be to have no school on Saturday; and whenever this is done, the days thus vacated should not be charged to the teacher.

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE NOT IN FORCE OUT OF THE COUNTY.—County Superintendents' certificates to teachers are of no authority out of the county for which they were issued. A change of location to another county would require a re-examination by the Superintendent of the proper county, and a fresh certificate.

THE CASE OF COL. KINNEY.—The case of Col. Kinney came up before Judge Kane, at Philadelphia, on Monday morning, the 21st instant. Mr. Dallas, his counsel, argued for a reduction of bail and demanded a speedy trial. He read a number of affidavits; one that of the owner of the steamer which states that there was no armament of powder on board and that the intended expedition was for colonizing only; also stating that the steamer had been ready for sea since the 7th inst. and that the delay renders Col. Kinney liable for twelve hundred dollars a day demurrage. Mr. Dallas also submitted an account for the hearing in New-York and closed repeating the demand for an early trial. The case was interrupted by the calling of Jurors for the regular Term of the Court but the case will be resumed about 4 this afternoon.

Mr. Van Dyke, the District-Attorney, stated his inability to bring up the case before two weeks, on account of the absence of witnesses.

Mr. Dallas said that the delay would be fatal to the expedition, and might as well be delayed two months as two weeks.

After further conversation the case was postponed until the next Term, two months hence, with the understanding that the sailing of the expedition need not be delayed. The defendant renewed his bail in the same amount as previously given.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—Elijah Williams, a rich planter of Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived in Cincinnati, Monday, May 21st, inst. with eight negroes, one of whom was his wife, six his children, and the other his wife's mother. The object of his visit here was to manumit the whole and settle them in this State. Just, however, as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here are of course free under our State laws. Mr. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to the negroes.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, May 26, 1855.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

The late high-handed proceedings of Atchison and his marauding bands in Kansas, have awakened the universal indignation of the North. Even the dough-face prints, which have been loudest in declaring that the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise would eventually extend the area of Freedom; which have always been the supporters of every pro-slavery scheme, and the apologists for all its outrageous demands and exactions, are now obliged by the force of public opinion, to denounce the treasonable action of the border ruffians engaged in nullifying the wishes of the settlers in Kansas, making a mockery of the ballot-box and bullying and threatening Gov. REEDER.

We see in these proceedings in Kansas, but the operation of the same spirit and disposition which has been manifested by the slave-holders ever since the desire to acquire new slave territory, brought forward the discussion of the question. The late manifestations of the intolerant, proscriptive features of the peculiar institution are somewhat more marked in Kansas, it is true, but emanate from the same overbearing and exacting disposition which has placed a ban of proscription upon every Northern man who would not fall down before the Moloch of Slavery, and has made treachery and sycophancy so common a failing at the North.

But now we are gratified to see that the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, are not utterly sunk into the slough of servility. The South may be assured that it must be strong provocation indeed, which could make the democratic newspapers of Pennsylvania raise their voice against any of the demands, or denounce any of the plans of the slaveholders. To the credit of the press, we must say, that we believe without exception, it has sustained Gov. REEDER. Some, to be sure, are very feeble in their expressions, as if they were not quite certain of the propriety of saying anything which might militate against the sanctity of Slavery. The *Easton Argus*, which has a personal interest in Gov. REEDER, is perhaps the most plain and frank of the whole. In the last number, we find an article from which we make the following extract:—

"This Congressional District, well known as 'the old tenth legion,' gave Gen. PIERCE over 5000 majority, and sent ASA PACKER to Congress by a still larger vote. No one will deny that he was a firm and consistent friend of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and his course was approved by a larger majority than any member on the floor in the next House of Congress will be able to boast. The Democrats of this district are SOUND, NATIONAL MEN;—neither nullifiers nor abolitionists. They despise the one as heartily as the other. They approve of the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty,' but they desire it to be fairly, legally and honorably carried out. If it can be proven that men are sent from New England to Kansas, for the mere purpose of voting, they should be expelled from the country. Such men have no business there. But we are inclined to doubt if this has ever been done. It is not very likely that men would travel 2000 miles with the single object to vote at a Territorial election. Besides, we have ourselves seen hundreds of the men who went to Kansas under the auspices of the 'Emigrant Aid Company,' settled down in their claims, living in their Cabins and plowing up the land. The Missourians do not do this; they go one day and return home the next. To this we have a right, as Democrats and American citizens to object, and we do protest against it most solemnly. It cannot be defended on any principle of right or justice, and if the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty' is not enforced in its purity—if these invasions are not checked—if the state of things now existing in Kansas is not improved—we pledge our word and honor that it will be the last 'popular sovereignty' bill the Democracy of Pennsylvania will ever aid in passing. We know the views of our people on this question, and we represent them truly and correctly.—We look with equal contempt on the howlings of abolitionists and nullifiers, and profess to speak only for National Democrats and the sensible and prudent of all parties."

WENT TO SEBASTOPOL.—Five members of Congress were passengers in the Atlantic, which sailed from New York, on the 16th, among the number Hon. G. A. Grow, from this district. They proceeded straight to Constantinople, and from thence to Eupatoria and the other points of war in the Crimea, returning in time to take their seats at the opening of Congress.

MESSES. MASON, MEYLETT & Co., have recently established an Exchange and Banking Office at Scranton, under charge of ROBERT C. SIMPSON, formerly with LAPORTE, MASON & Co. of this place. The business community of that place, will find Mr. S. a courteous and obliging officer.

ROBBERY.—The Ticket office of the N. Y. & E. Railroad, at Elmira, was entered Saturday night, by some person unknown, and nearly \$600 abstracted from the safe. The safe was not broken open, but unlocked, and after the money was taken out, nicely locked again.

HON. JOHN C. SPENCER died at Albany, on Thursday, 17th instant, aged 68 years.

OREGON.—The people of this territory are to vote in June next upon the question of organizing a State Government and applying to Congress for admission into the Union. The same question was submitted to the people at the last election, and after an animated canvass decided in the negative, the Southern counties going strongly against it, in the expectation of being joined with a part of California to make a new territory. The Democratic Territorial Convention of Oregon, was to meet on the 11th of last month and the Whig Convention on the 18th, to nominate candidates for a delegate to Congress. A fierce warfare of words was going on in the Democratic newspapers, which were divided in their preferences between LANE, the present incumbent, and Judge O. C. PRATT. It was quite probable that whoever received the nomination, both LANE and PRATT would be run by their respective friends. An attempt will be made to unite the Whigs and Know-Nothings on the same candidate, which, if successful, will probably prevail also at the election. No one is named as the Whig candidate.

THE WAR.—The public mind in Europe has come to the conclusion that the war, instead of being "sharp and short," as was first suggested, will be long and bloody. The London Times says: "It is mere self-delusion to talk of peace now. We must make up our minds to fight it out with a stout heart and a strong hand."—Yet we see that Lord Palmerston is still deluding himself and Parliament with the hope that the war may yet be closed by negotiation. He is "holding the door open," but as long as a barrier of conditions stands in the way opposed to Russian designs, no Russian Minister will enter. The nation is for war, vigorously prosecuted. The Ministers are for peace, if they can get it—but with no possibility of getting it.

THEO. PARKER AMONG SLAVEHOLDERS.—The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, addressed a large audience in Wilmington, (Del.) May 19th, at Odd Fellows' Hall. His subject was SLAVERY. This was the first appearance of this celebrated champion of Freedom in a Slave State, and his eloquent discourse was listened to with the closest attention and the most intense interest. The lecturer was greeted with frequent and hearty applause during the delivery of his discourse, and at its conclusion the audience complimented him by a vote of thanks.

THE "SAG NICHTS" Secret Order has spread through the West with wonderful rapidity. It is the antagonist of the Know-Nothing organization. In Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana there are many thousands of members and numerous lodges. It is said to have oaths of unusual solemnity, passwords, signs, and grips, and the members are divided into squads of ten, each with a commander, who is responsible for their appearance whenever their services are required.

TRIAL OF MAIL ROBBERS.—The trial of the young men detained in stealing mail bags at Elmira, last fall, lately took place at Rochester. Lewis H. Stone, the principal, was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Auburn State Prison.—William Gates was also arraigned as an accomplice, plead guilty to the stealing of a mail bag and its contents, but was not sentenced.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—The Boston Evening Journal made its appearance on Monday, the whole edition printed on paper made entirely of bass-wood shavings. We have not seen the Journal, but a New York paper, noticing it, says its appearance is everything that can be desired, and promises well for the success of the revolution in paper making which the fact intimates.

ONE VOTE.—At a recent election in Chambersburg, Pa., one vote elected the three town Auditors. It was not generally known they were to be voted for. One single individual, familiar with the charter of the borough, voted for these officers. They were, of course, elected, and he selected them. The borough was surprised.

HALL, the negro barber, who was arrested at New Orleans, for robbing a man of \$14,000 by administering chloroform while shaving him at Dunkirk, was tried in Chautauque county, on Monday, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison at Auburn for fifteen years.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a foot race of ten miles, for \$1000, was run on the Cambridge (Mass.) trotting course, by two men named Grindell and Stetson, the former of whom won the race in 57 minutes and 22 seconds.

GREAT ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday has a despatch from Carrollton, Ill., which states that the safe of the clerk of that county was on the night previous, blown open by inserting powder in the key hole, and three thousand and twenty-five dollars taken therefrom.

THE U. S. SENATE.—There are six vacancies in the United States Senate—one Whig and five Democratic. New Hampshire, Indiana, Alabama, Missouri, California and Pennsylvania have each to elect a Senator. Mr. Gwin, of California, will claim a seat on the ground that a plurality vote elects in California, and he got that vote on first ballot.

The Lackawaxen Bridge, on the Erie Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss, \$10,000.

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S VETO OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, in giving his reasons for vetoing the bill which imposes penalties for returning a fugitive slave, says:—

"I have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of Massachusetts and the Constitution of the United States. No earthly power or influence should induce me to be knowingly disloyal to that sacred obligation. Those outlaws of office, the sober convictions of duty, and the fealty of an American citizen, conspire to forbid it.

"Unconstitutional enactments tending to an armed conflict between our State and National systems of government which must result in the submission of one, alike fatal whichever it is, should be equally shunned by judicious statesmanship, as well as patriotic duty. In such delicately balanced organizations, the integrity of the one should be preserved as zealously as the humiliation of the other should be avoided.

"The legal adviser given me by the statutes of the Commonwealth pronounces the bill now before me unconstitutional in some of its provisions. The Supreme Judicial Court, also, in an opinion signed by all its justices, in reply to a question propounded to them by myself, state as follows:—'When any person, either citizen or stranger, has rendered himself amenable to the legal process of both governments,' (the Federal and State,) 'the one which, by its process and its officers, first obtains the lawful custody of such person, acquires a priority of jurisdiction which cannot be rightfully or legally defeated by the other, until the process first attaching shall have been satisfied or discharged.'—'But these opinions are clear and unmistakable, and there are no higher authorities known to our laws or to our judgments. Being unwilling, therefore, to lead Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony of the confederacy, which is essential to the permanent interests of the Commonwealth and the Republic, no course is left me but to withhold my sanction from this bill.'"

The Legislature has since passed the law, over the Governor's head. It will very likely place Massachusetts in the same position South Carolina found herself, in Gen. JACKSON'S administration.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—Mr. HISS, the expelled member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has been trying to get his case before the Courts, and had himself arrested for debt.—The Court refused to hear the case, unless affidavit was made that the case was a true one, and not made up to get into the Courts. HISS backed out, and subsequently finding he did owe somebody, had himself re-arrested. But the Judge refused a habeas corpus, and Mr. HISS has to remain in jail. This was an unexpected result.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE is becoming a favorite, in spite of the prejudices against improvements. The city of Columbus, on Friday last made a contract with Mr. Latta for a steam fire engine, to be half the capacity of those now in use in Cincinnati. It is to be done in four months, and to cost \$6000. This does not look like being able to pay.

THE WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Democrat states that the sight of the wheat fields in the northern part of the State is perfectly glorious. The breadth sown is unusually great, and the staple is a deep green, almost to blackness, rank, strong, thick and high. With all allowance for casualties, it may be most confidently predicted that the wheat crop will be most unusually abundant and excellent.

THE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—Flour is selling in San Francisco, California, at \$6 per bbl; in Philadelphia flour sells at \$13. Wheat in San Francisco is \$1.25, and in Philadelphia \$2 60 to \$2 70. As wages, too, are much higher in California than on this side of the Union, it cannot be very hard to live in San Francisco.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Last Friday night week, three prisoners escaped from jail at Wilkes-barre, Pa., two of whom fell into a hogshed sunk in the yard of the gas works, and full of coal tar, and had to leave their clothing behind.

COL. JOSEPH B. BAKER, of Lancaster county, and WM. S. CAMPBELL, of Allegheny, have been spoken of as candidates for the nomination by the Democratic State Convention, for Canal Commissioner.

GOV. REEDER.—We give below an extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, from one who battled well and long for the rights of the South, and who will still aid it in all that justly belongs to it; but it is very evident that his feelings have been soured at the conduct of the Missourians. This is only one of many similar cases which have come to our knowledge.—*Pennsylvania.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12th.
"Gov. Reeder has a proud but most critical position. The murderers in Missouri pursue him alone because he will not yield to their demand for slavery by illegal votes in Kansas. Had he done so, there would not have been the skeleton of a Democratic party left in the free states. He might have purchased ease and place by letting the slave owners of Missouri take the charge of Kansas.

He might have been Governor or Senator but of his honor, and he acted as an honest and patriotic Democrat. He goes back, and will sell his life dearly, if any effort is made to do him personal injury.

The fact is, the South ask too much of us. I am sick of their arrogance—sick of their violence—and am resolved that however ready I am to stand by their rights, I will not sustain their wrongs. Slavery is not God descended—it is not a divinity. It is a load to carry, and we must have it made heavier than it is by arrogant exaction."

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.—Detroit, Saturday, May 19, 1855.—In a building destroyed by fire last night, just outside the city limits, two men were burned to death.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

The steamship Baltic, with advices from Liverpool to the 5th inst., arrived at New-York Saturday last.

The interest of the news lies in the operations before Sebastopol, the dates from which, by telegraph, are to the 4th inst., the day previous to the sailing of the steamer.

The British government is very cautious in giving out intelligence. But the fact that on the 28th ultimo, nineteen days after the bombardment had commenced, the Allies had still made no progress warranting an assault, shows the desperate nature of the defence and the little hope there is of taking the town. The latest dates say that the Allies temporarily suspended their fire on the 28th ultimo, but we do not hear subsequently of their having resumed it.

The Baltic brings 160 passengers. The advices from Sebastopol are to the 4th instant.

The allies were steadily gaining ground, having captured all the Russian outworks.

Sanguinary encounters were frequent, and a large number of Russian mortars had been taken, and many prisoners.

Nothing had yet occurred in the siege to warrant an assault.

The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him while out on horse back. Personal revenge was the only object.

The bombardment of Sebastopol had much slackened, and had not produced the results anticipated.

The position of the allies was regarded critical, notwithstanding the advantages gained. An immense Russian force is reported as concentrating near Sebastopol. It is said to be 100,000 strong.

Daily telegraphic communications with the Crimea continued, but the English Government is very cautious with the news.

Lord Raglan, in his despatches, admits that the bombardment did not produce the results looked for. The list of casualties on the part of the allies is not heavy.

The general impression in England is, that that siege will shortly be abandoned, and that the whole of Kamiesch and Bala-klava be left to the defence of a few corps, while the main portion of the Allies try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies of Sebastopol, after which it is said to be the design to completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements are constantly reaching the Allies.

The French reserve of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, was expected to be sent to Balaklava.

Lord John Russell had reached London, and M. Drony de L'Haye had arrived in Paris from Vienna.

The British Budget had passed both Houses of Parliament.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.—The Russian official accounts to the 24th, represent the damage sustained from the bombardment as of little account, and was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th was 3 subalterns and 436 men killed, and 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1899 men wounded.

The English had captured the first Russian Rifle pit on the night of the 17th ult., after a desperate encounter, in which Col. Graham Egerton, the field officer in command, was killed. On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian Rifle pit, when it was almost immediately abandoned.

According to the statements of Polish deserters, there are 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from Sempehropol.

The Forts on the North side of the harbor have taken part in the cannonade, carrying their shots clear into the lines of the Allies.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The line of telegraph between London and the Crimea is in perfect order, with the exception of a small portion across the Danube.

Despatches reach the British Government every few hours, but are not generally communicated to the public, although questions are asked nightly in Parliament. The Ministers have declared their purpose to exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had re-appeared in his seat in Parliament, and had stated in reply to inquiries, the substance of the negotiations, intimating that the protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

The loan bill of £16,000,000 had been passed by the House of Commons, and on the same night ordered to be committed to the House of Lords.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade are 5 days short, as contrasted with the same month last year, and showing a falling off of about £1,000,000.

Metals had experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for Iron for the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before the Roebuck committee, gave important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The Budget had virtually passed both Houses, with but little opposition or modification.

A meeting of the inhabitants of London is to be held, at which an administrative reform association is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, promoted by the principal men of all political parties, were to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

There is much indignation manifested throughout the country against the Ministry, and indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war are being held in various places.

RUSSIA.—An insurrection had occurred at Ukraines, which had extended to three other departments. Twenty-five landed proprietors, with their wives and families, had been massacred.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was at famine prices.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon had a narrow escape from assassination on the evening of the 28th ult., while on his way to join the Empress in her usual ride in the Champs Elysees. The Emperor was accompanied by two officers of his household, and when near the Barriere d'Etoile was approached by a well-dressed man, with an action intimating a desire to present a petition. He advanced with five or six paces of the Emperor, who had not observed him, when he was perceived by a policeman. As the policeman was advancing towards him, a cab was driven rapidly between